The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

McDONALD—October 11th, at 8 Hornby Row, the Fort, Bombay, the wife of James McDonald, Esq., Head Master Scottish High School, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DEACON—September 8th, at Sylhet, the wife of Robert Deacon, Esq., Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STEVENS—JERREMIE—October 1st, at Arrah, by the Rev. J. Thompson, John Foster Stevens Esq., H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service to Frances Louisa, daughter of the late Major William H. Jeremie, of the Bengal Army.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

GODDARD—October 5th, at Ansalore, the wife of Captain Goddard, R. E., of a son.

HYDE—October 5th, at Palaveram, the wife of Assistant Surgeon H. Hyde, Native Infantry Depot, of a daughter

MACMILLAN—October 4th at Randall's Stoat, the wife of the Rev. John Macmillan, Free Church of Scotland Mission, of a son.

McMULLIN October 5th at Poonamallee the wife of Captain C. McMullin, M Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRUNTON—October 2nd, at Cochin, the wife George Brunton, Esq., C E.

TURNBULL October 7th at her residence, No. 5, Hall's Road, Egmore, Madras, Mrs. Harriet Turnbull, aged 81 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,059 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. J. PALLANTYNE will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cupore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Colombo, Galle, Neguman, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Viz apatam Simlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nilgherrie distrcts, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Oct.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	6	& 19	Leave Bussorah	25	& 6
„ Kurrachee	9	23	„ Fao	28	6
„ Gundur	10	24	„ Bushire	29	7
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	10
„ B. Abbas	15	29	„ B. Abbas	29	12
„ Linga	18	31	„ Muscat	31	14
	Nov.			Nov.	
„ Bushire	19	2	„ Gundur	2	15
„ Fao	20	3	„ Kurrachee	4	18
Arrive Bussorah	21	4	Arrive Bombay	7	21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain SCOWCROFT. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF PARI," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Paris."

Bombay, 6th October 1868

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "BARRACONTA," Goddard, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned

Captain Goddard will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Goddard.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1868.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOOCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

By Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

This Elegant and Fragrant Oil possesses wonderfully nourishing powers for promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discoloration's, and other Cutaneous Visitations

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stim lating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA with the greatest success.

Prepared only by THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poonah. And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, HEATHORNE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain CHILD, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868

WANTED

WANTED, a MARINE SURVEYOR, to Survey a Tidal River in the vicinity of BOMBAY HARBOUR. Application to be made to the Executive Engineer, Tannah.

Tannah, 10th October 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited (in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

One House known formerly as Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's, overlooking Back Bay.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Stockkeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.

JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued under the style and firm of JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868. JAMES GREAVES.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6½ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3½ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BEHRAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the one, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to soj ourners and residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to accumulate profit, but he will endeavour steadastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home" has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make the Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduces to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway station, while the rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to render the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRAITHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company,
APOLLO HOUSE,

BEG to announce the following Goods just received Overland:—

UMBRELLAS, Ladies'.	Carved Oak Sticks. / „ Ivory Handles.
UMBRELLAS, Gentlemen's.	Twilled Silk. / Fox's Paragon Frames.
French Printed SHIRTINGS.	Suitable for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
GLOVES, Ladies'.	White Kid. / Black. / Drab assorted. / Light Fancy Colors.
GLOVES, Gentlemen's.	White Kid. / Lavender, Plain and Sewn / Black Straw / Dog Skin and Cuir Kid.

The above have just arrived from Paris, having been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM for India. Our Shipments for the Season are now in Harbour; the greater part are already landed. The whole of the Departments are greatly extended this Season. Our detailed List will shortly appear.

Bombay, 9th October 1868.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In neither case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 2 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1, 00 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to o der.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Biswlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer. Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1 to 3 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BOARDERS—of every kind and width, at from 3 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 26 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomly worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDERS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in superseesion of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chudders have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of Himei Goat's wool) (the Ramp or Chudders are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS, ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Patkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or with out hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' LEGGINGS, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHHEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st Octobe 1867.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. EZRA MOSES is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858,

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9423, 9429, and 9455. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

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Celery.	Onion.
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Cucumber.	Radish, Turnip.
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Cash Rs. 4 as. 8 Credit Rs. 5 0

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SECOND ASSORTMENT, FOR COOKING.

Artichoke.	Knol Kohl.
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A sound, agreeable, breakfast Wine.

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An excellent dinner Wine.

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Per dozen.....Rs.	21	Rs. 24

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A very fine, full-bodied, dinner Wine.

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The superior character of the above Wines are so well, known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the

NEW CONSIGNMENT,

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash Rs. a	Credit Rs. a.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 8	1 12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 8	1 12
Barley, fine Pearl, in bottles or tins of 2 lbs. each	0 14	1 0
Barley, Robinson s Patent Prepared, in tins of 1 lb each	1 1	1 4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb tins, per lb....	1 4	1 8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, each.....	0 12	0 14
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, ... per dozen ...	9 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each.....	1 1	1 4
Corn, Aswego, 1 lb. packets, each.....	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Morson's, 2 oz packets, each.....	0 12	0 14
Gelatine, Nelson's Opaque, 2 oz. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Groats, Robinson's Patent Prepared, 1 lb. tins, each	1 1	1 4
Hard's Infant's Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassall's Flours of Malt, per case	1 12	2 0
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut, per ounce.	1 1	1 4
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Pint Bottles, each.....	1 8	1 12
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Quart Bottles, each.....	2 8	2 12
Liebig's Extract of Meat, (*Extract Carnis*) 1 oz. or 2 oz. bottles, per oz.....	1 2	1 4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, ½ lb. or ¼ lb. jars, per lb	16 0	17 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat, ½ lb. jars, per lb.	15 0	16 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat Biscuits, per tin each	1 4	1 8
Liebig's Infant's Food, Savory's, 1 lb. tin, each	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, finest Neapolitan, 2 lbs. or 4 lbs. box, per lb	0 14	1 2
Maizena, 1 lb packets, each.....	0 14	1 0
Milk, Condensed Anglo-Swiss, per tin, each	1 0	1 2
Do do. do. per dozen...	11 0	13 0
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin, each.....	1 4	1 4
Revalenta Arabica, ½ lb. tin „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. 1 lb. tin „	2 4	2 8
Do do. 2 lb. tin „	3 8	4 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, per tin, each	3 0	3 8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, Powder, per tin	1 14	2 2
Robb's Rusks, per tin	4 0	4 8
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. bottles	0 14	1 0
Tapioca, best clean White, 2 lb. bott es...	1 4	1 8
Vermicelli, finest, White Neapolitan, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb.....	0 14	1 0
Bombay and Poona.	TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)	

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED

GREEK WINES,

Just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as	Credit. Rs. as.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20 8	23 0
"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; *Punch, 5th Aug.* 1865.		
HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character	20 8	23 0
"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour, would suit to a marvel the first course of fish."—*Times*, 7th September 1865.		
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine, with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30 0
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine.—*Times*, 7th September 1865.		
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character	20 8	23 0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour." R. Druitt, M. D., Report on Wines, 1866.		
SAINT'S RELIC; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28 8	32 0
"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the ST. ELIE, a famous "wine of night.."—*London Review, July 22nd*, 1865.		
SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour	28 8	32 0
"if people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin." *Sat. Review* 12 Aug. 1865		
THERA; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character.	36 0	40 0
"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment." *Saturday Review*, 12th August, 1865.		
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert.....	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NESZMELYER; an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character.....	22 0	25 0
OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character.	24 0	27 0
SZEGSZARD; a

effect to be written by his sister Beebee Marwaseed at Cabul, in which case he will have no suspicion." The Ameer, on the receipt of this, went to Beebee Marwaseed, desiring her to write to her brother to come to Cabul. The lady, however, declined to do anything in the matter at all.

SWAT AND BOONAIR.

(FROM A FRONTIER CORRESPONDENT.)

The following is an extract from a letter from Swat, dated 24th September :—"It having been reported to the Akhoond that some tradesmen have exported a quantity of oil and rice for Peshawur, in the British territory, he ordered that no article of trade should go to that country for the future, and that any person acting contrary to this order should be severely punished. The Khaleefah, eldest son of the Akhoond, has appointed men to watch the passes, and see that no communication is held between the Mussulman territory of the Akhoond and the British possessions. Prince Feroze Shah has left Swat for Cabul, in search of some suitable employment under Ameer Shere Ally Khan, the Cabul ruler. The Akhoond has armed thirty thousand of his subjects and provided them with military flags, known at Swat by the appellation of Nishan or Alum. A general inspection of these levies having been made by the Akhoond, they have been divided into sections, and put under the command of the various Khans and Chiefs of his territory. All these, though dispersed to several posts, can assemble under one banner at the slightest signal, perfectly prepared for an emergency. They are besides to go through a course of drill every morning in their respective localities. The whole of these preparations are made by the Akhoond, in apprehension of an attack which he expects to be made upon him by the English. He is perfectly alive to the necessity of collecting all the military strength he possibly can, as he is assured the British will resist him sooner or later."

PESHAWUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWUR, 5TH OCTOBER.

The Ameer Shere Ally Khan, through the British vakeel at Cabul, has requested the British authorities to send away from this place the relatives and dependents of the ex-Ameer who have taken up their residence here, representing that these persons may be dangerous both to the British and to the Cabul Government. The authorities here have ordered these refugees to leave Peshawur, giving them the alternative of either going to Rawul Pindee or back to their own country.

The news from the Hazara frontier is favourable. The force advanced on the 4th, and the First Brigade occupied Chittabut after a slight engagement with the enemy. This post is on the crest of the Black Mountain. Reports differ as to the conduct of the Akhoond of Swat. We hear that he is making preparations to give the British a warm reception should they attack him, and many people hope that the frontier force will continue to occupy the enemy's posts, and having chased the Hussanzais will advance and chastise the old fanatic the Akhoond.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The relations of the Khan of Agrore have surrendered.

All the hostile Pathan tribes have submitted.

Terms have been concluded.

The Hindostanees are re-crossing the Indus.

The following telegrams from the Force, which appear in the "Pioneer" of the 9th inst., are from General Wilde, and though much that they contain has already appeared in our own telegrams, their official character makes them still interesting :—

FROM CAMP KHOONGULLEE, 3RD OCTOBER 1863.

The troops occupied the Jalgulles Pass at 10 A.M. No resistance on the Kea-kot (Keahkotee) spur, but the heights above the Khoongullee village to the left of the Pass were weakly held by the enemy, who were driven off without loss on either side. Preparations are being made for to-morrow's advance.

FROM BIVOUAC MUNORA KI DUNNA, THROUGH OGHEE, 4TH OCTOBER 1863.

The first Brigade, after an engagement with the enemy, have occupied Chittarkut, on the crest of the Black Mountain. The second Brigade is four miles below Chitturbut. Both Brigades have ascended the same spur, and the enemy has been driven from the first position without loss. Full particulars will follow. The enemy attached the bivouac of the first Brigade last night, inflicting a loss of two native soldiers killed and seven wounded. To-day three men have been wounded as far as yet reported.

FROM KHOONGULLEE SPUR, THROUGH OGHEE, 5TH OCTOBER 1863.

Yesterday's operations were quite successful. I brought a long and most effective fire from the field and mountain guns on the enemy before advancing on their position, which accounts for no close action having taken place. Our loss is six native soldiers wounded; the enemy's loss or numbers not known, but probably slight, as they did not stand. No attacks of any importance were made on the camp. The troops are *echelloned* this morning as follows:—The first Brigade is on peak Chittarkut; the second Brigade is on Munora ki Dunna. Communications are maintained by two native regiments and levies.

(*Pioneer, October 9.*)

The right column of the Huzara Field Force numbered, on the morning of the advance from Oghee, 2,476 fighting-men, and the left column 2,567. In addition to the seven days' provisions which the men took with them, the Commissariat at Oghee had orders to have a further supply of four days' rations ready in case of necessity. It would appear from the telegrams published above that the object of the advance has already been accomplished—the enemy being nowhere to be seen.

(*Friend of India, Oct. 8.*)

The campaign in the Mahabun began on Saturday and is probably over by this time. The Mahabun mountain is at least fifty miles in circuit and from 7,000 to 10,000 feet high. The work of our troops was to march from Oghee, the head-quarters camp, up the not very steep face of the hill to the top, a feat compared by Colonel Reynell Taylor, during the Sitana campaign, to the advance of an army from the Hurripore bungalow to Simla or from Trete to Murree. The first, or Brigadier General Bright's Division, consisting of H. M. 1-19th, two Goorkha and Sikh corps, with 9 guns, was followed by Brigadier General Vaughan's. Colonel Willis, of H. M. 38th, was stationed lower down, on the banks of the Indus, at Derbund, to prevent escape, and, if necessary, to pursue the defeated tribes. The Oghee camp was held by Colonel Rothney. The enemy seems to have been reduced, by the defection of the Hussunzyes, to the Amazyes and Mudda Kheyl, the tribes who live on the Mahabun and can command 4,000 fighting men. The advance appears to have been by the Koongullee which was fortified against us in 1863 by the Sitana Moulvies, whom we outflanked by selecting the Umbeyla approach. The Koongullee pass was quietly taken possession of by 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and the tribes on the height above the village of that name were driven off. They seem to have returned under cover of the night, and to have attacked the bivouac of our first Brigade, wounding six sepoys and killing two. On Sunday the crest was topped and the Muchai peak, the highest point, was occupied. There our troops rested on Tuesday last, the date of the latest telegrams, while a road was being cut for elephants with guns. By this time the descent has doubtless been made on the northern side of the mountain, and blazing villages and fleeing fanatics are a third time proclaiming the might and the justice of England from that Aornos which tested the generalship alike of Alexander and Acbar. The question of our future frontier policy will now demand settlement.

THE AKHOOND OF SWAT.

The Akhoond of Swat has, no doubt, proved how feeble was the tenure by which the Hindostani colony held Sittana. He has simply declared against them, and this has been sufficient to render the whole of their neighbours hostile. But whilst punishing the fanatics the Akhoond has not manifested any great friendship for the British. If he had been our friend, he would not have allowed the colony to remain after the Sittana campaign, more especially as his word only was required for their expulsion. If he had been our friend he would not have attacked and destroyed Zaidoolah Khan of Boneyr; nor forced the Salarzyes into an attitude of opposition against us. The real offence of the fanatics of Sittana was that they attempted, by making proselytes, to create an influence counter to that wielded by the Akhoond. The presence of General Wilde's force in Huzara, and the evident determination of the Government of India to "stand no nonsense," accounts for the wavering attitude of the old Chief of Swat. He will now, seeing the folly of resistance, very probably give his voice in favour of peace, in which case the disturbances on the frontier will subside with a rapidity almost magical.—*Englishman, Oct. 7.*

A PROGNOSTICATION OF A HOT SUMMER.—In the south of England a profusion of primroses is believed to herald a hot and dry summer, and a large crop of hips and haws is thought to indicate a severe winter. In the early part of this year there was a remarkable show of primroses. Every green spot on the road side was covered with the "native primrose," as Milton calls it in his "Lycidas." Such a crop of haws and haws has not been seen for years. Thousands of small birds would perish in hard winters if it were not for these berries.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship "Malabar" left Bombay yesterday with the 91st Highlanders and details from Kamptee, and invalids and time-expired men from Beypore and Cannanore. The invalids and time-expired men from Beypore and Cannanore arrived in Bombay harbour in the steamer "Asia" on the morning of Saturday, and were, with their baggage, transhipped at two o'clock that afternoon. H. M.'s 91st Regiment and details, from Kamptee, arrived at the Carnac Bunder; the baggage, with a detachment of four officers and 200 men, at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning; the head quarters at the same hour yesterday morning. The whole of the men were got on board in the early part of the day, and after a general inspection of the troops, the "Malabar" sailed at five in the evening. The 91st Highlanders have now been fourteen years on foreign service, four of these in the Mediterranean, and the latter ten years in India. Twenty-seven officers accompany the regiment home, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel W. T. L. Paterson. The following are the details that left with the "Malabar":—

91st Regiment—27 officers, 5 wives, 3 children: 10 second class passengers, 3 women, and 7 children: 587 soldiers, 31 women, and 54 children.

Kamptee Details—17 men, 8 women, and 1 child.

Madras Details—8 officers, 2 wives, and 3 children: 252 men, 96 women, and 55 children.

There are also in the Details—Conductor Crumley and family from the Commissariat Department, and the wife of Riding Master Nugent, R. H. A.

THE ANTICIPATED FAMINE.

(*Friend of India, October 8.*)

Our latest accounts from Rajpootana continue most unfavourable. The weather is extraordinarily hot and oppressive and rain holds off. The khureef crop, except on irrigated land, is dried up. Rain in time to admit of the autumnal sowings is fast being despaired of. Should rain be delayed another fortnight, nothing, we believe, can save the country from a lamentable famine. Scarcely less serious than the want of cereals is the absence of grass and forage for cattle. Already at this season of the year, when pasturage should be most abundant cattle are being driven away in vast numbers towards Bundelcund and Malwa. From Marwar a stream of emigration flows uninterruptedly. Strings of carts with men, women and children are to be met with on all sides fleeing from their ill-fated country. Nor do the unhappy fugitives know where to go, but they push onwards and onwards trusting to reach some land of plenty and bearing their misfortunes meanwhile with remarkable fortitude and self restraint. The stock of grain in Rajpootana cannot be very large, for already extensive purchases of wheat and other cereals are being made in the Agra market and prices continue steadily to rise. People with means are laying in stores of grain so as to be prepared for the worst. There is no chance of Orissa being repeated, though there will be much distress. Public works of relief have been commenced in the Ajmere district on a considerable scale.—*Friend of India, Oct. 8.*

(*Mofussilite, Oct. 8.*)

We have been informed that there is more grain in the *Khares Bowly* market (Delhi) than has been known for many years. It is described as "piled up higher than the doors," and yet it is at "famine prices"!

(*Englishman, Oct. 7.*)

We hear from Jeypore that the failure of the crops has been total. Water was excessively scarce, and was procurable only with the utmost difficulty. It was selling at four annas per *ghurrah*. Bands of robbers had appeared in various directions, and appeared to pursue their calling with the utmost boldness. The people were in despair at the prospect before them.

(*Pioneer, October 9.*)

The official reports from the Central Provinces for the week ending 20th September speak hopefully—some of them indeed cheerfully—of the prospects of the crops. Rain had fallen plentifully in almost every district during that week, and with the best results everywhere. Cholera too had disappeared from many of the districts, though it was still prevalent in Saugor, where twenty-three cases out of fifty-one proved fatal. Small-pox had made its appearance in one or two places, but on the whole the general health of the province was reported good.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE TOWN DUTIES BILL.

The following letter, addressed to our contemporary, has been sent to us for publication :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—In your paper of to-day's date there is an article extracted from "Native Opinion" headed "The Chamber of Commerce on the Town Duties Bill," which contains the following passage :—

"The Chamber takes liberty with facts which ought to deprive it of what little weight may attach to its representation. For example, in one place, the Chamber tells us that, 'it is only *a few days since* your memorialists had a meeting with about *fifty* of the leading native merchants and bankers from Rajpootana and Northern India, residing in Bombay, to consider certain questions connected with railway projects in those parts, and your memorialists heard from them such *statements of the hardship and oppression* of transit duties as made them marvel that transit trade could exist in the circumstances detailed.' Now, will it be believed, when we say that the meeting of only *a few days since* was held so far back as *October, 1866*, and that the *fifty* of the leading native merchants and bankers were no other than *eight* shroffs and brokers of place. Then, as regards the statements of the hardship and oppression of the transit duties, they are comprised in the averment that goods leaving Bombay for a distance of some *two thousand* miles, and having to pass through nearly a score of tributary states and chiefships paid six rupees per package. Those who are curious on the subject will find the facts we relate, at pages 8 and 10 of the report of the Chamber for 1867; and we leave the reader to judge of the merits of a cause which is sought to be supported with such mis-statements."

As the meeting referred to in the passage quoted from the Chamber's memorial took place on the 24th September 1863, only "a few days ago," as stated in the memorial now ten days old,—your readers will at once see that it is the writer of the above extract, and not the Chamber, who "takes liberty with facts;" and the writer in question, who has thus taken upon himself to contradict facts of which he had no knowledge, and took no trouble to make inquiry, has been guilty of misleading his readers by making a false statement.

As you, Sir, have given currency to the statement (no doubt inadvertently) by publishing the article containing it, I am directed to request you will be good enough to publish this exposure of the statement in your next issue.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary,
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 12th October.

WHAT THE POOR PAY.

(*Bombay Guardian, Oct. 10.*)

There are 100,000 houses in Bombay, according to the census of 1864. There are only 19,000 house-owners, we are told; it follows that more than four-fifths of the houses are inhabited by rent-payers. There must be an average of more than one family to each house; so we shall not go far astray if we estimate the proportion of rent-payers to the whole as nine in ten. The rent paid by all is heavily assessed; does the burden fall exclusively on the landlords? By no means; the tenant is made to pay it. The rent-payers know this very well; even the very poorest know it; it will be difficult to make them believe that they do not pay 5 or 6 rupees where they formerly paid 4, and they are assured that the cause of the increase is the heavy assessment. The man that deals in ghee sells it according to what it cost him; if there is a duty upon it, his profit will be calculated upon the augmented cost. It is precisely so in regard to house-letting. The rent will be proportioned to the cost of the building, that is, to its present value, and the taxes paid will be included in this. It would be difficult therefore to make us believe that the mass of our population pay no municipal taxes; we could more easily be persuaded that they paid the whole of them. Certainly they pay their proportion. The lower orders are better able to meet the burden than they would have been ten years ago; but if this is to be brought in as a relevant fact, then a new principle will be introduced, namely, that men are to be assessed according to their means—a principle that would devolve upon the wealthy, the dwellers in bungalows, the champaigne-drinkers, the owners of equipages, by far the greater portion of the burden of supplying the city with funds. We hope that there will be no imposition of town-dues on such articles as ghee, grain, firewood and other necessaries of life.

The Municipal income for the coming year is estimated at Rs. 29,29,833. Of this amount 21 laces are to be obtained from the House, Police, Lighting and Water Rates, and Halalcore cess. The Wheel Tax amounts to Rs. 2,35,000; the Tobacoo Duty, Rs. 1,57,000; Liquor Licenses, only Rs. 1,21,000. We would recommend special attention to the last two or the last three items. The grogshops in Bombay do not pay, on an average, six annas a day each to the city. Why should not the State give to the city of Bombay some portion of the Transit Duty it levies on Opium? Five per cent. of this duty would yield a dozen lacs.

THE OVER-BRIDGES.

The bridges across the G. I. P. Railway leading to the Carnac, Musjid, and Elphinstone Bunders are now almost complete, and one of them will be ready for traffic in a few days. Two years ago the question of the over-bridges gave rise to a great deal of public discussion, and now that the construction of the bridges is nearly complete, a short history of the schemes for doing away with level crossings and a brief description of the bridges may be read with interest.

When the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was constructed the line was allowed to cross several existing roads between Mazagon and Boree Bunder without any provision for either pedestrians or traffic crossing the line except by the level crossings; and as the traffic on the line increased, and the road in consequence was more frequently barred, the interruption to the traffic became very annoying. For several years the obstruction had been a grievance, and the increase of road traffic and foot passengers consequent on the progressing reclamation works increased the evil, until it became quite intolerable. In the beginning of 1865 Mr. Ormiston, Chief Engineer to the Elphinstone Land Company, seeing that it had become absolutely necessary that steps should be taken to provide a remedy for the evil, prepared designs for over-bridges, which he submitted to Sir Bartle Frere. His Excellency entirely approved of Mr. Ormiston's plans, and a committee, consisting of members of the Bench of Justices, the Agent for the G. I. P. Railway, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, the Municipal Commissioner, and a representative from each Reclamation Company, was appointed by Government to examine and report on these designs. The plans and sites proposed by Mr. Ormiston were approved by that committee, which also agreed that the cost of the bridges and of the approaches should be borne in equal proportions by the G. I. P. Railway, the Municipality, and the Elphinstone Land Company, Government providing the land. The Municipal Commissioner was quite willing that the Municipality should pay its share, but could not conclude an agreement without the sanction of the Bench of Justices. The matter came before the Bench in the beginning of October 1865, when Mr. Andrew Grant, then a leading member of the Bench, made a long speech objecting to the over-bridges, and decidedly opposed the granting of anything from the Municipal fund for such a scheme. At the same time it was suggested that a viaduct should be built, so that there might be free communication to the Bunders through arches under the viaduct. The upshot of Mr. Grant's opposition was that the Bench rejected Mr. Ormiston's plans. That decision of the Bench called forth a letter from Government, which pointed out that the inconvenience of the then state of things were so manifold and serious that the Governor had no doubt the Bench would concur in the opinion that to leave things as they were was quite out of the question, and that it was desirable to lose no time in deciding as to what the remedial measures should be and acting on that decision. In the meantime Mr. Ormiston tried what could be done by a viaduct, and prepared designs. This new plan proposed to erect a viaduct on stone piers and brick arches 1146 yards long, to be built on the present site of the railway, and approached by an inclined embankment at each end. The north end was to begin at 200 yards south of Mazagon Bridge, and the rise was to be 1 in 170, which at present is the inclination of the railway there; the south incline was to run down to the throat of the proposed new station at Moody Bay, at an inclination of 1 in 240, at which carriages stand without a brake. The viaduct was to be forty feet wide between the parapets, which would have been sufficient for three lines of railway, and four roads were to go under the railway, one at Elphinstone Bunder, one at Musjid Bunder, and two at Carnac Bunder. The estimated cost of the entire work was between 16 and 17 lakhs. This plan was presented to Mr. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, on 6th November 1865. The Bench of Justices looked favourably upon the design, awarded Mr. Ormiston a vote of thanks for preparing the plans, and offered to give five lakhs towards defraying the expenses of the scheme. Captain Sherard Osborn, then Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, referred Mr. Ormiston's high level design to Mr. Rushton, Resident Engineer to the Railway for report, and Mr. Rushton reported against the scheme, partly an account of the inconvenience which would be caused to the traffic by the two inclines, and partly owing to the expense, he estimating the expense of the works at 28 lakhs of rupees. The report of Mr. Rushton was submitted to a large committee which had been formed, consisting of members of the Bench of Justices, the Agents and Engineers of the Railway Companies, and the Engineers of the different Reclamation Companies. That committee resolved to abandon the high level scheme, and agreed that in the circumstances over-bridges were the proper means of overcoming the evil; and a sub-committee was elected to report on the sites which it would be desirable to construct the bridges. A few modifications were made on Mr. Ormiston's original designs for over-bridges, and at a final meeting of the committee on 7th March 1866 the sites and the general arrangements for the bridges and approaches were decided upon, and Mr. Ormiston was requested to favour the committee with plans and estimates for the three bridges, and to communicate with Colonel DeLisle, Mr. Rushton, and Mr. Russel Aitken. On 13th July Mr. Ormiston submitted his plans to the committee and stated his estimate to be 8 lakhs of rupees, which was 7 lakhs less than his original estimate. A good deal of discussion took place afterwards in consequence of difficulties with some members of the Bench of Justices, who objected to pay anything towards the expenditure for the over-bridges; but it was finally arranged that the cost should be shared equally by the G. I. P. Railway, the Municipality, and the Elphinstone Land Company, the Government supplying the land. Mr. Ormiston was requested to take charge of the works, and on 16th April last year the contract was given to Messrs Wells and Glover, who have carried out the works with their usual energy and promptitude.

The Carnac Bridge, which leads from the north side of the Esplanade to Carnac Bunder, is almost entirely completed, and will be ready for traffic on Thursday or Friday first, and the opening will be celebrated by a grand tamasha on Friday afternoon. The other two bridges, leading to the Musjid Bunder and Elphinstone Bunder, are approaching completion, but some weeks more will be required before they are ready for traffic. An easy gradient of 1 in 30 will lead to all the bridges, the length of the approaches being, to the Carnac Bridge, 850 feet, to the Musjid Bridge, 650 feet, and to the Elphinstone Bridge, 1,400 feet. The span of each bridge is 52 feet, which will afford room for four lines of rails, one line to be used for local traffic, two for through traffic, and one for bunder traffic. At present there are only two lines of rails, but the additional lines will probably soon be laid. The sides of the embankments are built of basalt obtained from Norojee Hill, and the spans consist of wrought-iron girders and platforms made by Messrs. Cochrane and Groves, under the superintendence of Mr. Berkeley, Consulting Engineer to the G. I. P. Railway in England. The iron work is of a most substantial character, and the span is calculated to bear a live weight of 150 lbs. per superficial foot. The side of the bridges are of well-dressed stone, and high iron parapets have been erected above the railway to prevent horses from being frightened whilst crossing, and also to prevent people from congregating to look at trains or throwing stones at the carriages, &c. Footpaths have been made on both sides of the roadways, bounded by kerb-stone, and on each side of the bridges steps lead down to the roads below both on the right and left, so as to prevent the necessity for pedestrians going round by the embankment. The roadway of the Musjid Bridge, including footpaths, is 60 feet wide, and the Carnac and Elphinstone Bridges are each 50 feet wide. At the commencement of the parapet walls, and also at the open of the bridge, bronze lamps are being put up. The bridges, though plain and substantial, will be ornamental to the localities where they are placed, and must be a great boon to the merchants and others who have been put to so great inconvenience at the level crossings.

ARREST OF A FENIAN AND EXTENSIVE CAPTURE OF ARMS AT SHEFFIELD.—A Fenian was arrested at Sheffield last night, who directed the police to where 100 arms and 1000 rounds of ammunition were stored. He is said to have come to Sheffield to attempt the life of Sir John Brown. The prisoner will be brought before the magistrate this day.—*Evening Standard, Sept. 18.*

BURNING OF A SHIP BOUND TO BOMBAY.—The ship *Nith*, Captain Hodgson, which sailed from Liverpool on the 12th Sept. for Bombay, with a cargo of coals, took fire on September 15, while proceeding down Channel, and was soon enveloped in flames. The crew were taken off by the brig *Alcaeus*, from Newport bound for Liverpool, which providentially happened to be in the vicinity at the time of the calamity, and landed at Waterford.

LORD MAYO'S HOLIDAY TASK.—*Punch* avers that Lord Mayo is spending his vacation in strict seclusion, educating himself for the Indian Viceroyalty. "He has nearly finished 'Macaulay's Essays on Clive and Warren Hastings,' and will shortly commence reading an abridgement of 'Mill's History of British India.' His lordship takes lessons every day in the geography of the extensive empire he is about, by the kind permission of Mr. Disraeli, to govern, and can already find the three presidencies on the globe. He is also, with the help of a memoria technica, making himself acquainted with the leading events of Indian history. At the dinner-table the conversation chiefly turns on the 'Works of Sir William Jones,' and the baneful effects of caste, and the younger members of the family are allowed to speak nothing but Tamil in the schoolroom and out walking. The Viceroy Elect's constituents at Cockermouth are subscribing to present him with a Hindustani grammar and vocabulary."

ENTICING AWAY A EUROPEAN MARRIED WOMAN.—Mr. Walter Thomas Airey yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and laid the following information against Alfred Milliner, an European, charging him with enticing away his lawful wife, Caroline Briton Airey, "for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with her."

BOMBAY.

MAJOR GENERAL THE HON'BLE A. H. GORDON, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, came down to Bombay from Poona on Saturday, and returned to the Deccan yesterday. A salute was fired at half-past two yesterday on the occasion of his departure.

The vacation of the High Court commences to-morrow, and the Court will resume on 10th November. The Hon'ble Sir J. Arnould will be the sitting Judge in Chambers during the vacation, and will attend in Chambers, to take emergent business only, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 o'clock.

The proprietor of the "Akhbari Soudagar," which has recently been amalgamated with the "Summachar Durpun," has been served with a notice, through Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, for inserting a certain defamatory and libellous article in his paper, against Dastoor Jamasjee Muncherjee, the Parsee High Priest of Bombay.

A MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Wallace & Co., Mr. H. E. Bright in the chair, when a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared on the paid up capital of the Corporation. Mr. Charles Peile and Mr. Luckmidass Khimjee were unanimously re-elected directors.

A NATIVE contemporary learns from Kattywar that Mr. Cursondas Mooljee, who was put out of caste in consequence of his having visited Europe, has lately been re-admitted by the Banian community of Rajcote city, where he is employed as Deputy Superintendent, in which capacity he, of course, exercises civil and criminal powers. The Kattywar Banians would thus appear to be far more liberal in their ideas than those of Bombay. Our contemporary says it also contrasts very strangely with the conduct of the Naghur community of Ahmedabad, who very narrow-mindedly refused to receive back into their caste Mr. Mahiputram Roopram unless the usual repulsive ceremony was performed.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Mahi, Seychelles Islands, of the arrival there of the ship "Good Success," of Bombay, which left this port on the 10th July, bound to Mauritius and Zanzibar, with a cargo of grain and piece-goods. This vessel met with very severe weather, and jettisoned a quantity of cargo, and she made so much water that the captain was forced to bear up for Mahi as a port of distress. The "Good Success" was formerly owned by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and she is one of the oldest vessels belonging to the port, and has in her day been commanded by some of the smartest commanders in the old country service. She is now owned by Messrs Hassonbhoy Thaven & Co. of Bombay, and is, we understand, insured in the bazaar.

KURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE and others, licensed retail liquor-sellers of Surat, petitioned Government on the 15th June 1868, praying for a reconsideration of the decision of Government passed in their Resolution, dated 15th January 1868, and also for the remission of the fee on liquor licenses, and the extra fee of 4 annas per gallon imposed by Mr. Hope. The Officiating Revenue Commissioner N. D., in a memorandum dated 31st August 1868, submitted a report on the above by the Collector of Surat, with a remark that the Revenue Commissioner would recommend no change in the new system, which works well, and was finally sanctioned in Government Resolution, No. 2212, dated 5th June 1868, to be permanently continued; adding his opinion that the petition should be rejected, and the tone of the language employed by the petitioners be noticed. The following is the resolution of Government :—"The petitioners have represented their case in a very objectionable tone. Mr. Hope's reply is very moderate in its tone, and shows the very great pains he has bestowed on the subject, while it completely refutes the petitioners' allegations. The petition should be rejected, and the present system continued. The correspondence may be placed in the Editors' room."

THE ship "Omar Pasha," Captain Bullock, sailed yesterday to Calcutta *via* Andaman Islands, with 110 prisoners and 40 guards.

The following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Kurrachee," Captain Lang, to Kurrachee:—Bishop Meurin, Rev. Mr. Wagner, and Major and Mrs. Macaulay.

THE height of water in the tower of Vehar lake on Saturday last was 56 feet 11 inches, the total rain-fall up to the same date being 70 inches 2-10th. On the corresponding day last year the height of water was 57 feet 6 inches, the rain-fall being 76 inches 9-10ths.

ONE Narrayen Essoo, a sepoy, fell from the first story of a house in Falkland road on Sunday last, and received a slight injury.

THE upper storey of a house situated in Hunuman Lane, outside the Fort, fell in on Saturday evening last, and a Hindoo named Yenkappa Hanumunta was slightly injured.

ON Sunday last about two o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in the Chuckla, in the house of Hurjeevandass Sackulchund, but by the exertions of some of the townspeople it was soon put out.

A FEW days ago a "buttiwalla" employed on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway works, while drying some powder, was injured by it accidentally exploding. He seems to have, just after firing a number of holes, thrown his match aside and spread out some powder to dry. His match was found some two feet away, but the wind must have carried a spark from it and caused the explosion. The unfortunate man received serious burns, and died in a day or two afterwards. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday fined one Gungaram Kessow in the sum of fifteen rupees, for keeping horned cattle in or near a street, so as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

THE petition, which was presented to Mr. Nana Morojee on behalf of Bala Manday on Thursday last by his brother, Vishnoo Bhugvant Manday, has been forwarded by His Worship to Mr. Richardson, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Poona.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday Mr. Connon fined one Archibald Strahan, a European, in the sum of fifty rupees, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment, for using abusive and threatening language towards Captain Freeman, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

RAMJEE TRIKUMJEE, a wholesale dealer in fruits, yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a summons against Vithul Naron and Mahomed Naron. It appeared that about the month of Fagun last, Vithul and Mahomed went to the applicant's warehouse at Mandvee Bunder, and requested him to advance to them the sum of five hundred rupees, on the security of a boat called "Durya Dowlut," and which was represented to him by both the brothers as the sole and absolute property of Vithul Naron. Placing faith in such representation, the applicant thereupon agreed to advance to them the said sum on the security of the boat, and accordingly, on the 19th March last, he accompanied Vithul and Mahomed to the firm of Zilladhur Kheypar, and the sum of Rs. 499 was paid to the firm at the request, and by the direction, of the defendants. It subsequently turned out that the boat was sold by one Vithul Naama to one Ziladhur Kheypar, and thus the defendants frau, dulently obtained the said sum of Rs. 499.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, respecting the death of the Purdasee, Bahadoor Gungaram, who some days ago received an incised wound, which he at first affirmed to be the result of the bite of a cat, and of which he died in the Jamsetjee Hospital on Friday last. Dr. Stedman, Second Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, said that the deceased was admitted into the hospital on the 16th ult. with a deep wound on the left side of the neck about an inch and a half in depth, and which was said to have been caused by a bite of a cat while he was asleep. On the 21st of the month the wound was well, and deceased was consequently discharged. On the 23rd he was re-admitted with symptoms of lock-jaw setting in. The wound could not, in Dr. Stedman's opinion, have been caused by a bite of a cat. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased died from the effects of a wound, but there was not sufficient evidence to show how the wound was inflicted.

The charge was laid under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code :—"I am an equestrian and a married man, and at present residing in Bombay. I know one Alfred Milliner, who is now in Bombay, and who left Galle on or about the 27th of last month in company with my wife Caroline Briton Airey, who now passes by the name of Miss Stevens. The said Alfred Milliner and my wife are now living together at the Imperial Hotel, and in consequence of information received by me, I believe the said Alfred Milliner and my wife slept together in the same room and bed last night. I charge him with enticing away a married woman, for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with her, and I pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law. We were married at Sydney on the 22nd February 1865." His Worship on the foregoing information granted a warrant for the apprehension of Alfred Milliner, who was arrested by a police constable, and placed before His Worship on the above offence. After the examination of a witness, in corroboration of the informant's statement, the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

WEATHER REPORTS.

WE observe from the weather report for the Kaira Collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th September that a good fall of rain was very essential to revive the withering crops of rice, tobacco, and boota. There had been no rain during the fortnight, and the consequence was that the prospects of a fine harvest had now passed away. All the crops, except the early sown bajree, had begun to wither. Fever had slightly prevailed in some of the talooks of the collectorate, but the general health was good, and cattle were free from disease.

FROM the report for the sub-collectorate of Colaba for the same period, it appears that the rain was quite sufficient and that the crops had an encouraging appearance, except in the talooks of Penn and Mhar, where they had slightly failed. In a few villages of Alibagh, Penn, and Roha talooks cattle disease was prevalent.

THE weather report of the Surat collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th September informs us that except in Bardolee, Umleesur, Surat, Mandvee, and Bugwara, there was no rain during the fortnight under report throughout the collectorate. Rice crops have failed in all the talookas, and jerayet crops in some, for want of rain. Exotic cotton was also reported to have failed for the same reason. The climate was hot, but the districts were generally healthy.

FORT POLICE COURT.—10TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL.—Imam Roostum and Kumal Amerbhoy were charged with attempting to steal from the person of a child a silver ornament, of the value of three rupees, the property of one Esaac. The prisoners were adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive seven stripes each.

THEFT.—Ismael Husson was convicted of stealing a small quantity of pearls, of the aggregate value of Rs. 49, belonging to one Jetha Jeeva, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

A SINGULAR CASE OF ROBBERY.—Ambra Pudna, Lalla Pragdeen, and Ramsing Rajaram were placed before His Worship, the first charged with robbing one Cooverbaee, woman, of a gold necklet, of the value of Rs. 500, on the 22nd ult., and the others with abetting the above offence.

The prosecutrix stated—I live in Goolalwadee. About nineteen days ago, on a Tuesday, at about 9-30 P. M., when I was sitting in the doorway of my house, with my back turned towards the road, some people came up and removed a gold necklet which I then had around my neck. I cannot say who the parties were. I believe there were two persons; and the first thing that happened was that one hand was placed on my mouth and eyes, and with another my throat was pressed. I was thrown down and I became insensible; and after the parties had left I missed the necklet. I remained insensible for about an hour. The three pieces now shown me are about half of the necklet. When I recovered my senses I looked about for the ornament in my room, but did not find it. I proceeded and gave information to the police and brought a sepoy from Cazeemoolla to my house. I then found the turban, now shown, in my room. When the parties came and attacked me there were two lights burning in my room. I had been in the habit of using the necklet every day.

After the examination of two witnesses His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Monday the 19th inst.

MONDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Nana Veerjee, a dealer in piece-goods, was charged with using indecent, threatening, and insulting language in a public place, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

Mr. J. Cunningham said—I am an inspector of the Gas Company. Yesterday about noon, my wife, another female, and I went to defendant's piece-goods shop in the market. We bought twelve yards of silk cloth and paid defendant twenty-four rupees, the price of the cloth. I asked to see another cloth of a black colour. He brought it, but my wife and I did not approve it. He said to me *bar jao* (go out.) The Magistrate dismissed the complaint.

TRESPASS.—William Gordon, a European, was charged with trespassing in the compound of Dr. Newal. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined two rupees.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—10TH OCTOBER.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFTS.—Govind Dhurma, on pleading guilty of the theft of a quantity of coal, was sent to the County Jail for seven days.—John Doming Far, a Goanese, was also sentenced to seven days' imprisonment in the County Jail for the theft of a pound of salt at Matoonga, the property of Antone Francis Cross.—Abdool Soolman and Rahimtoola Veerjee were charged respectively with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 100, and with receiving dishonestly the stolen property, belonging to one Esob Abraham. On Monday last the property was left in a box, and the complainant, with his wife, left the house. On their return the box was found broken open, and goods were missing. The prisoners were apprehended by police constable Wittoo, and some portion of the property traced to the possession of Shurifa (woman), who stated that the goods were given her by the first prisoner, but there was no mention made of the second. The case having been fully made out against Abdool, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months, and Rahimtoola was discharged.

ASSAULT UPON A POLICE SEPOY.—Two Mahomedans were charged with assaulting Atmaram Gopall at Mazagon, and being found guilty were fined Rs. 10, or in default were to suffer imprisonment for fourteen days in the County Jail.

MONDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

THEFT.—Kassum Bapoo, a halalcore, was charged with stealing three pieces of wearing apparel, of the value of eight rupees, belonging to Mr. George McDonald. A policeman stated that on the 10th instant, complainant's cook reported to him that three articles of clothing were missing from his master's bungalow. He found the prisoner on the road, and on being questioned about the missing articles, the prisoner produced the same, and while he was being taken to the complainant's house, he escaped from the custody of the policeman. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

The prisoner was also convicted on a charge of escaping out of legal custody, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for a month.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A MANCHESTER REMINISCENCE OF 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE INSOLVENCY OF CANDASS NARRONDASS.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

On Thursday an appeal came on for hearing in the High Court, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, against the decision by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker in the insolvency of Candass Narrondass. On 19th August, the Hon'ble Commissioner convicted the insolvent of fraudulently making away with, and concealing property, with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors, and adjudged that he should be imprisoned in the criminal gaol for twenty-four calendar months, and declared him to be entitled to his discharge at the expiration of that term of imprisonment. An appeal was now brought against that order for the following amongst other reasons :—

That the order of the Commissioner for the imprisonment of your petitioner, on the criminal side of the gaol, for the period of twenty-four months was not and is not justified by the evidence adduced at the hearing of the matters of the insolvency, and that the conduct of your petitioner in the matter of his insolvency did not, and does not, warrant the making of such an order. That the said Commissioner ought to have acquitted your petitioner of the alleged criminal charges brought against him by the opposing creditors. That the sentence of imprisonment for twenty-four months was, and is, under the circumstances of your petitioner's case, excessive and unnecessarily harsh and severe. That the Commissioner ought to have investigated all the charges brought against your petitioner by the opposing creditors, and that he ought not to have allowed any to stand over, and that he ought to have abstained from pronouncing a decision upon the remaining charges preparatory against him, in consequence of which mode of proceeding by the Commissioner your petitioner has been sentenced to a lengthened term of imprisonment upon merely a partial and imperfect survey of his conduct and dealing as a trader carrying on business in Bombay. That the Commissioner ought to have declared that your petitioner was entitled to his personal discharge under the Act, if not at the time of such order and adjudication, at all events at a much earlier period than at the expiration of twenty-four months from the date of the order." The petitioner prayed that their Lordships would be pleased to inquire into the matter of his insolvency, and the proceedings and evidence, and that they would entitle him to his personal discharge under the Act, or make such further or other order therein, as to their Lordships should seem meet and just.

The Advocate General and Mr. Branson (instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Green) appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Pigot and Mr. Macpherson (instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis and Bishop) on behalf of the London, Asiatic, and American Company.

The Advocate General, in addressing the Court, stated the preliminary circumstances of the insolvency, and showed that this was stated to have been the first adjudication of an insolvent in Bombay on the petition of a third party. The insolvents liabilities he proceeded were very large, for during two years his schedule showed that he had incurred liabilities to the extent of upwards of 14 lakhs. But large though that amount was, it appeared from the evidence of the Official Assignee, that but for unfortunate consignments of cotton to Europe during these two years the firm would not have stopped; and in calling their Lordships' attention to the general character of the schedule, he had to show that many of the debts were to people who had, according to the custom of natives, been trusting to this well-known and respectable firm on interest, and that there were some creditors to a considerable extent, Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Messrs. Finlay, Campbell and Co., London, and others, on consignments of cotton. There had been eleven objections filed, but it was suggested by the learned Judge, and acquiesced in by the learned counsel for the insolvent, that three only of these should be investigated in the first instance, these being as follows :—

1st. The fraudulent destruction, concealment, or withholdal of books, papers, and writings, with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs, or to defeat the objects of the Insolvent Act.—This charge included two heads :—

(a.) Certain books of account, showing the transactions of the insolvent and his firm with Bai Jaikoree, heiress of the late Jumna, daughter of Motichund Raghoonath, from the commencement.

(b.) An agreement made between the insolvent and Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.

2nd. Fraudulent making away with, and concealment of, property, with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors.

3. Fraudulent preference of particular creditors, with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among the general body of creditors.

The insolvent was opposed by the London, Asiatic, and American Company, the Old Bank of Bombay, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, but the latter two had not put in appearance in this appeal. The Bank of Bombay had been a creditor for a loan of three lakhs, and the now well-known twenty-five lakh loan to Premchand Roychund, to which insolvent unfortunately joined himself as a surety, and other banks were creditors for large sums. He was not there to justify in its entirety the conduct of the insolvent. The learned Commissioner, in the course of his decision, remarked that "from his appearance and his acts it would seem that insolvent is not possessed of much ability," and that was quite apparent when he underwent his examination. Under the new system insolvent was called first by the opposing creditors, and was examined at considerable length, and he really exhibited a great incapacity to unravel the various matters connected with his schedule, and different portions of his own conduct which were investigated into. His books were produced, and had been the subject of investigation by opposing creditors, but they had been enable to lay their finger on any of these, and show that there had been the slightest alteration. These were the family books of the firm, kept by one Vithuldass who had absconded, and so the insolvent had had to wade through them, and give his evidence as he best could in the absence of this man. This man was absent, it had been stated by insolvent—and there was no evidence to the contrary so that it was not contradicted—owing to the issue of a writ against him in respect of some Mazagon shares. Therefore, the insolvent, by no means an intelligent person, had no help but to stumble and blunder on, and one could not help thinking he had acted as many stupid witnesses, giving answers on matters of which he was quite ignorant. Of course this did not excuse him in a legal point of view, but in reviewing the conduct of this man, he thought he was entitled to direct attention to the remarks of the learned Judge.

The Chief Justice here remarked that before going further he wished to see what was the state of the Court of Appeal. He observed that the Commissioner remarked—"If the insolvent should think fit to appeal, and this sentence be reversed or varied, I shall be prepared, unless otherwise directed, to proceed with the charges already investigated, and to pass judgment upon them, and upon the third charge included in this enquiry on which I have pronounced no decision." Now if they thought he had done wrong in this, the case must go back to have all the matters enquired into?

The Advocate General—Yes. But the learned Judge probably did not anticipate there would be an appeal. He may have thought that, as the opposing creditors could resort to the other objections, it would be hopeless to attempt an appeal. But we think otherwise, and I hope to show your Lordships good grounds.

The Chief Justice—If you succeed in showing us that this is wrong, that the order ought not to have been made, or that the punishment is more than ought to have been inflicted, we will send the case back to have it further enquired into, or remit the punishment. We cannot do anything more.

The Advocate General—Yes; that is what we want. For we have been found guilty of making away with a pair of English carriage horses, articles of property, jewels, carriage, retained and sold by insolvent since 19th November 1866, and a mango-shaped diamond ring, and we have had the highest sentence passed, though I shall show your Lordship, from the evidence with regard to the carriage horses, that the learned Judge has fallen into an error in thinking there was anything wrong with regard to them.

The Chief Justice—It is curious to have an appeal coming up in this way on part of the case.

The Advocate General—Your Lordships cannot review the man's whole conduct.

The Chief Justice—We cannot make any final order, for it may be there are matters which are not enquired into, and I which might make it clear the insolvent has not received a greater punishment than he deserves. But we must deal with it, in the shape in which it comes before us.

The Advocate General replied to his Lordship that the insolvent had made it a ground of appeal that all the charges should have been investigated. Now he apprehended it would be extremely improper to keep a man in suspense in this way. Suppose that all these eleven grounds were tangible, one set might be brought up after another, and sentences passed amounting *in cumulo* to twenty-two years' imprisonment.

The Chief Justice—That, Mr. Advocate General, is not what the Commissioner has done, for by his order the insolvent will be discharged at the end of two years.

The Advocate General—Just so; but I am merely using that as an argument to show that there should not be a piecemeal investigation into the man's conduct.

The Chief Justice—The legislature did not intend that a man should have more then two years' punishment, and if your argument stands he would get more.

The Advocate General.—It is quite within the range of possibility that the insolvent might be acquitted of all the other charges.

The Chief Justice—The other case is also possible.

The Advocate General—It is so; but we may assume that the opposing creditors put their best leg foremost and they have failed on that.

The Chief Justice—That does not follow; it was the Judge that directed the selection, not the creditors.

The Advocate General remarked that the objections were merely a ringing of the changes on each other, and then proceeded to submit that there was no evidence to lead to the conclusion of the Commissioner as to concealment of property. First, as to the horses, the learned gentleman held that the evidence, which was comprised in ten lines, showed that insolvent had taken these to Damaun and Ahmedabad, but that he had done so under the belief that he had the permission of the Official Assignee. This was consistent with the practice of the Official Assignee, who stated in his evidence that, as a general rule, he left horses and cattle with insolvents till the time of sale, in order to save the cost of keeping these. Then the insolvent stated that the horses were at present in the keeping of a gentleman, and the Commissioner had made the following finding :—

These horses were purchased for the insolvent in England, by Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tatta, for 200 guineas, and sent overland. The insolvent admits that he took these horses with him to Damaun, to which place he absconded prior to his being adjudged an insolvent in November 1866, and that he has not delivered them to the Official Assignee. He sent these horses at different times to Ahmedabad and Baseein, apparently to keep them out of the way, and he states that he gave them in May 1867 to Premchund Roychund for the use of the late Mr. Michael Scott. It has been alleged, on the part of the insolvent, but not proved, that these horses have been sold by Captain Holberton, of the Royal Artillery, to an unisclosed purchaser, and that they are now in Bombay; but the insolvent states that he has received no money for them. In his schedule, filed in November 1867, he gave no particulars with respect to these horses, though he entered Rs. 4,000 as the value of furniture, carriage and horses, delivered to the Official Assignee. It is quite clear that the insolvent has made away with these horses, and that by his fraudulent conduct with respect to them he has not only diminished the sum to be divided among his creditors by the amount of the price which they would have realised if they had been delivered to, and sold by, the Official Assignee in November 1866, but also by the sums which he has expended on their keep, and in moving them from place to place for the purpose of concealing them.

Well, Premchund Roychund was on his legs, and could have been called to give proof if the insolvent's statement was incorrect. He ventured to say it was for the creditors to show that this was incorrect. They must not assume that because insolvent made a statement on oath, then it was a falsehood: and that was the presumption on which the learned Commissioner seemed to have proceeded in disposing of this case. The learned Judge said the insolvent had "made away" with the horses; and yet they were actually in existence and on the island.

The Chief Justice—The Commissioner says that the insolvent's schedule was filed in January 1867, and he does not in it give any particulars with respect to these horses. Now he ought to have disclosed the fact that he was possessed of these, but did not do so, but as my brother Arnould says he appears to have taken steps to conceal the fact of his possession of them.

The Advocate General—The answer this unfortunate man gave was that he did not know that when he was adjudicated an insolvent it was necessary to give up all his property. He is little else than an idiot himself.

The Chief Justice—I can scarcely think he was not aware of what was the effect of being declared an insolvent. Besides it is a thing we can't listen to.

The Advocate General replied that it did not appear what was passing in the insolvent's mind: but in the case of a person who was so inexperienced, as not to be able to give any explanation of his books, and who had met such losses as those of the insolvent, the turn of affairs might have upset him.

The Chief Justice—Upset him! So that he concealed his property?

The Advocate General suggested that if the insolvent had wished to conceal property, he would have taken something more valuable than the horses. He continued to say that he did not ask the Court to say that this man was entirely free from everything blameable. What he held was that insolvent's natural incapacity, his natural want of business habits, his stupidity, had been increased by his losses, and his mind had been unhinged to a certain extent.

The Chief Justice—Is there any evidence that that was so?

The Advocate General—We can only see from what he says,—that he knew nothing about the matter—from the evidence such as it is, the remarks in the Commissioner's judgment, and from what any person might have seen in Court.

Sir Joseph Arnould—I think the Commissioner's remarks must be taken altogether, and he says:—"The insolvent pleads ignorance, want of recollection, and that he has been led into his present difficulties by his reliance on Mr. Premchund Roychund, on whose account he has incurred such heavy liabilities. From his appearance and his acts it would seem that he is not possessed of much ability, but this affords no excuse for dishonesty such as he has exhibited."

The Advocate General in reply read some parts of the insolvent's evidence, in which he stated that he had lost all his money, and was not now well in his senses. His memory was defective, and he could not say when he was married—a thing that most men remembered. (A laugh.)

Mr. Pigot observed that it was well to bear in mind, in connection with this, the fact that it was rather important not to remember it, as the question was with regard to the ring he presented to his wife.

The Chief Justice—I am afraid that in Courts of Justice, though we often hear, "I can't remember," and "I don't recollect" that does not arise from the memory being unsettled. (Laughter.)

The Advocate General—Well, the person's mind must have been strong indeed which could have kept its equilibrium on seeing the ruin of the family firm and getting involved in losses of a million and a-half in two short years.

Sir Joseph Arnould—That would account for the want of memory; but not, as the learned Commissioner says, for concealing the property. I had Candass before me at great length in the case with Premchund Roychund, and I agree with the Commissioner that he is not a man of great ability, but I certainly thought a good deal of the loss of memory was assumed. He was constantly making appeals *ad misericordiam*. Of course his loss was great, but though he lost a deal of money, it does not follow he was to carry about a couple of horses and defraud his creditors in this sort of way.

The Advocate General then urged that there was not evidence sufficient to lead the Court to award the highest punishmen, for this matter. The creditors had got insolvent's books, and month after month had raked about among them, and it seemed somewhat remarkable that they had failed to discover anything else against him than the two first charges, which had failed. The next charge was that the isolvent had spent money for the support of his wife and family.

The Chief Justice—Well, he had no right to do that.

The Advocate General—No; I don't say he had, I say nobody but a perfect fool would have conducted himself in this way. I am not here to justify it, and I say the property should have been given up. I am not here to justify it in point of law.

The Chief Justice—In point of law! But in point of morality, as well as of law, this property belonged to his creditors. What is the use of the Insolvent Act if that is to be allowed to be done?

The Advocate General—There were circumstances to show the man was misled, and did not know what to do. By the conduct of his creditors he seems to have been obliged to absent himself temporarily from the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Chief Justice—How did the creditors compel him to absent himself?

The Advocate General—If the creditors had allowed him he would have taken the benefit of Act XXVIII.

The Chief Justice—But perhaps it is much better in the interests of justice that he was not able to get the benefit of Act XXVIII.

The Advocate General then urged that the Court must be satisfied that the insolvent was proceeding with a fraudulent intention. He held that insolvent thought he had the consent of the Official Assignee to act as he did, and that there was ground for this in the fact that that official did not press for possession of the property, as he thought there was to be an arrangement. He had no fraudulent intention, or else he would have gone to Rajpootana, or Central India, out of reach of the Court. He could not expected that the price of cotton would rise, and had it done so, then the Official Assignee had said he thought Candass could "pull through."

The Chief Justice—But that was no reason why he should spend his creditors' property. He should have applied to the Court for an allowance, and not gone on in this way after being declared an insolvent.

The Advocate General replied to the next item, that of the concealment of the diamond ring, which he said was wrapped in obscurity. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee had left Bombay for England in 1865, and taken stores with him belonging to insolvent. These were worth about a lakh, and were to be cut and set and polished for insolvent. Jamsetjee entrusted an oval-shaped ring to his friend, Advocate General Nusserwanjee Kartuck. He returned to Bombay on, he said, the 25th December 1865, but did not recollect what sort of a ring he brought. Then there was an entry on 10th December of a ring presented to insolvent's wife on the occasion of his marriage. Insolvent held that that entry was wrong, and that the oval ring was the one presented. Now, that could not be; the explanation might be that the insolvent was wrong: Withuldass was not in Bombay to speak to the books, and there was a confusion caused by a sale of jewels sent to Ahmedabad. There was also a difficulty in consequence of Withuldass not being present, though subpœnaed.

Sir Joseph Arnould—Withuldass, who is an exceedingly active and clear-headed fellow, was before me in the case of Premchund Roychund, but he was only a mettha, and could know only about the books.

The Advocate General then reviewed the evidence on this point, and urged their Lordships not to confirm the sentence on this unfortunate man, and keep him picking oakum for two years on the charges which had been proved. He apprehended that two years' imprisonment was the punishment to be given in cases of the most heinous character possible. But here was a man, he would not say an idiot, but a tool—and he was entitled to use that description, for insolvent admitted that in 1866 he became surety to the extent of 37 lakhs for his friend, Premchund Roychund, not one single farthing of which ever went into his own pocket—who had lost money by others, and had been ruined by cotton speculations. His conduct could not be strictly excused, but the case had not been made out as grossly exaggerated, and unless the Court was of opinion that it was of the most grossly fraudulent sort, he felt their Lordships would not ratify the highest sentence the law allowed. The learned gentleman referred to one of the charges regarding an agreement with Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, and remarked that he was happy to say the Commissioner had acquitted insolvent of this charge, and that of withholding or destroying books.

The Chief Justice remarked that when the learned counsel spoke of this as an acquittal, they must consider what sort of an acquittal it was. It was not a very triumphant one.

Sir Joseph Arnould added that the Commissioner seemed to regard the matter as suspicious.

The Advocate General replied that he did not think he had placed any strong epithet on the acquittal, but still it was an acquittal.

The Chief Justice—Well, it appears to me it is *just* an acquittal. That is all. (A laugh.)

The Advocate General then concluded by urging that the judgment should be altered, and the case sent back to the lower court.

Mr. Branson then followed on the same side, dwelling chiefly on the want of proof of the charges, the ignorance of the insolvent as to his own books, and his apparent stupidity when in the witness-box.

Mr. Pigot then addressed the Court on behalf of the opposing creditors. A deal, he said, had been made of the excuse that only a few transactions had been made out against the insolvent from among his immense liabilities, but he held that still more might be shown, and the upholding of the sentence now would only be doing what might afterwards be done. The Advocate General had relied on appeal *ad misericordiam* as to the state of the insolvent's mind owing to his losses, but one of their Lordships had had the advantage of seeing the insolvent before him, and hearing his complaints in another case similar to this. Then the insolvent had, in his own case, even increased these complaints; but plenty of time had been given him to prepare his explanations, and he did not think a fairer or more gentle course, could have been adopted by any Court. The learned gentleman then commented on the evidence regarding the horses and showed that the following was the insolvent's only explanation :—"I thought it better to keep the horses in one place or the other, so that one creditor should not take them away. but that they should go to all the creditors."

The Chief Justice—Did he say that?

Mr. Pigot—Yes; but perhaps it is only a specimen of his foolishness. (A laugh.)

The Chief Justice—Well, that goes in favour of the Advocate General's argument. (A laugh.)

Mr. Pigot continued to say that they had been told the misconduct proven was a trifle, and the Court was asked to overlook it. But Mr. Tucker had not taken that view, and he held this Court should not do so either; the learned Commissioner had thought this a good case to make an example of, and he submitted this Court should not revoke the sentence. As to the appeals regarding the insolvent's memory, he was sure that it was impossible that any one, who had been in Court at the examination, could have failed to be struck at the quickness and readiness of the answers given; and his conduct in the box had disabused the minds of the creditors of any idea of a weak memory. He submitted that, the case being as it was, and the circumstances as they were, the Court was justified in meting out the extreme punishment allowed by the law.

The Advocate General replied, holding that the Court must consider only the facts which were proved, and that it would be for the benefit of the insolvent to consider the whole case.

After a brief consultation,

The Chief Justice said—In this case the only question which we have to determine is, whether the punishment which the Commissioner has awarded under section 50 be greater than he ought to have awarded. It has been contended by the learned counsel, who appeared for the insolvent, that there was not a case proved against him which rendered him liable to be punished under section 50. After hearing the case, and giving it due consideration, I cannot fail to come to the conclusion that the punishment which has been awarded is not greater than under the circumstances was called for. I cannot say this was not a punishment which might very fairly be awarded to the insolvent for the conduct proved against him; and it appears to me his conduct was such as called for a punishment to mark the sense of the Court on conduct such as his,—especially with regard to the sale of jewels and property and his expenditure between November 1866 and July 1867, and not merely with regard to the sale and deposition of that property, by which the creditors were defrauded, but the concealment of the transactions concerning that sale. I think the same remark applies as to the ring, and with regard to the horses I am of opinion that there, too, the conduct was certainly such as ought to be liable to punishment. I don't think the Commissioner has done wrong in passing upon the insolvent a punishment of two years' imprisonment; and, therefore, I think his order must be confirmed. The costs of the opposing creditor must be paid out of the deposit made in Court, and if that is not sufficient then the rest must be paid out of the estate.

Sir Joseph Arnould—I am of the same opinion. The punishment was exemplary, but I have heard nothing to lead me to think that it was excessive.

The judgment of the Commissioner was, therefore, confirmed.

THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE RUSSIANS.

(Pioneer, October 7.)

The chief topic of public interest lately discussed by the vernacular press of the North-West, Oudh and the Punjab is apparently the conquest of Bokhara and the advance of Russia. We say apparently, because our remarks are founded on the weekly epitome published by Government. If the comments of the native press are not valuable for historical accuracy, they are at least interesting from another point of view. Thus the "Nujm-ool-Akhbar" says the reports of Russian advances have caused much distress and perplexity in England. "Towards the Hindoo Koosh they are advancing rapidly, and no one can stop them. Their progress in Central Asia is similar to that of England from Calcutta to Peshawur. The advance of the Russians to the Hindoo Koosh is by means of an iron road (railway). Admitting that their object is to conquer Hindoostan, which is doubtful, the English will either wait for them at their own doors, or advance to meet them, and the enmity then created will not be easily quelled." The following extract from the "Moofeed-ool-anam" will tend to show how credulous the native mind is on this subject, and what ridiculous stories it is ready to believe:—"The King of Russia solicited from the English Government in some way or other a grant of land on the sea-shore" (In India we suppose, though it is not stated.) "The request was founded on the fact that other European powers had obtained such grants, and that he (the Czar) wished for a similar privilege in order that trade might be established." The reply to this request is stated to have been "That not an inch of ground could now be given without fighting for it." The same paper also states that the Russian camp has advanced from Bokhara towards Cabul, and that if peace be established between Russia and that country, the Russian army will soon arrive at Peshawur. These opinions are no doubt ridiculous enough, but they are extensively believed throughout Hindoostan. The present frontier disturbance in Huzara is also said to be in some way remotely connected with Russian intrigue; for, adds the editor, "some other power is at work in the matter." The "Oudh Ukbar" complains of the comments made by the Anglo-Indian press on the conduct of native chiefs and their government. He records his suspicion that the editors are prejudiced against native chiefs, but he agrees with the "Friend of India" that when they are paid to write in favour of native interests, their views undergo a wonderful change.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORT OF TROOPS BETWEEN JUBBULPORE AND NAGPORE.

Arrangements are rapidly progressing for the reception of the troops, moving under relief operations, at Jubbulpore, and for their despatch by the bullock train to Nagpore with due comfort and speed. The carts have arrived at Jubbulpore, and the bullocks are being collected at the various stages on the road, which we learn will prove rather a difficult matter, as not less than thirty pairs will be required at each stage, that being the number of carts which will be on the move daily from either limit of the line. A standing camp of canvas will be soon got ready at Jubbulpore and a railway siding from the platform will be constructed, so as to bring the troops in the railway carriages right into camp. The accommodation on the road will consist of "chopper" sheds which are being erected at five places between Jubbulpore and Nagpore. By the establishment of the train, the civil authorities will find it less difficult to arrange for supplies, than if whole regiments had to march up and down, as now, although the requisition will be for a daily supply, the quantity to be provided will be considerably less; and if the machinery adopted by the civil officers for this purpose is well looked after, of which we have not the least doubt, it should improve daily. But, considering the very large body of troops which will have to be conveyed in the ensuing season along the road, and the extraordinary strain which will consequently be put on the time and services of the local authorities, we think it would be wise to avoid placing too much reliance on the ordinary staff of the districts through which the road lies, as they may have their hands very full with the multifarious duties which our unfavourable season involve, besides their ordinary work of every day. At least it would be more expedient to incur the increased expenditure of extra aid than to risk the chance of arrangements falling through.

A great deal has been said lately about the waste of money in establishing the military train; but we believe that the institution is a well measured one, for the all-sufficient reason that owing to the defective and inadequate supply of carriage generally available in the Central Provinces, it would have been impracticable to furnish the troops with what they require, without the exercise of some harsh measures in respect to native carriers. The bullocks for the train are being obtained from great distances and the local supply of cattle is being trenched on as lightly as possible.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct. 6.*

Count Bismarck's Visit to England.—The founder of German Unity is about to visit our shore for the renovation of ano her constitution—which is, this time, his own. The public are already aware that the events which preceded and culminated at Sadowa cost Count Bismarck the intensest anxiety, with the usual result of an impaired nervous system and sleepless nights. A fall from his horse quite recently added a fresh source of ailment to the already shattered health of the Prussian Premier. By the advice of his medical attendants, he will spend a few weeks of the autumn at one of our watering places,—we believe on the west coast. It is to be hoped that the Count's visit to our shores will be followed by the desired result, not only for the sake o a life so invaluable to the central nation of Europe, but also as a suggestion to those of our countrymen who annually take flight to the Riviera as a health-resort, that there are spots much nearer home which are still better fitted to recruit their exhausted energies, and, even from their natural beauty and attractiveness, to "minister to a mind diseased."—*Lancet.*

The South African Gold Field.—The following is an extract from the letter of a gentleman long resident at Colesberg, a border town of the Cape of Good Hope, having reference to the late discovery of gold to the north of the Free State:—"Colesberg, July 25. The specimens of the white sand now dropping in are very rich, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the gold fields are unprecedentedly rich. Some geologists and mineralogists have come out with the view of investigating the localities where diamonds have been found, in order to give the discovery a positive, and permanent character. The Governor has applied to the Cape Parliament for funds to defray the expense of a commission to be sent by him to the gold fields to investigate and report. On receiving their report, which there is little doubt will be favourable, he will be justified in taking steps towards taking possession of the country. If the commission report favourably then the Free State, Transvaal, and the gold country, including Moselikatse's (who, like Barkis, is 'willing') will be annexed in one fell swoop. The post from the Transvaal, which arrived yesterday, brings some still later news from the diggins. The diggers were in some places well down with their shafts, and were following the spoor, so to speak, of the gold, which (the dust) was becoming richer and richer as they descended, and they were hourly expecting to come upon the larger description of nuggets. Old Mr. —— and his sons and some others are about to start from this. Certainly South Africa seems about to flourish, and much is the need. Admitting that the gold is a fact, then a great deal in the railway and bridge building line will be required, for when those extensive gold fields are properly developed in all their bearings the population of the country will be doubled very rapidly, and the distance from seaports will necessitate more rapid and certain means of transport than ox or even mule waggons afford. So much for the country at large. As to private individuals who have land there cannot be a doubt that the result will be to enhance the value of property in the Free State and Transvaal; because from those quarters will the diggers be supplied with draught and slaughter oxen, sheep, &c., while from the Free State (since horses cannot be reared in the South African Republic) must they be supplied with horses."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 23rd July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. [illegible] of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000,
BEING CALLED UP £800,000,
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HAMONASTILE,
Acting Manager

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	1s 11 1/4d	do.
" 4 do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s 11d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10 13/16d	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s 10 3/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s 10 3/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING,) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4 do.	1/11 1/8 "
3 do.	1/11 1/16 "
2 do.	1/11 "
1 do.	1/10 15/16 "
On demand	1/10 7/8 "
On Scotland	1/10 7/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June, and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 when all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months been below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 2 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6	do. 4
Do. 12	do. 5
Do. 24	do. 6 "

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 8, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight above	£10	1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee
" 4 do.		1s. 11 1/8d. "
" 3 do.		1s 11 1/16d. "
" 2 do.		1s. 11d. "
" 1 do.		1s 10 15/16d. "
On demand		1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.	
12 months	— per Cent.
6 do.	— "
3 do.	— "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Joint Bank, London, at sight following rates, viz.

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11 1/16d. per Rupee.
6 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
5 do.	at 1s. 11d. "
4 do.	at 1s. 11d. "
3 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1 do.	at 1s. 10¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 3/4d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs 1,00 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 4th September 1868. [illegible] Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 25th and 26th Victoria, Cap. 89, 22nd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £988,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 23,100.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
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R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. Sawer Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Draft on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 12.

Griffith, Lieutenant Colonel, Commissariat Department, on duty, from Madras.
Owen, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on leave from Khandala.
Murray, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona
Manson, Colonel, Bombay Army, on leave, from Northern India.
Holmes, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Cochin.
Davis, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Department, on sick leave, from Neemuch.
McClorg, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Bellary.
Kirk, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Kamptee.
Hughes, Lieutenant, 1/4th King's Own Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Jones, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from England.
Walker, Assistant Surgeon, 19th Regiment, on duty, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 12.

Griffith, Lieutenant Colonel, Commissary Department, on duty, to Kamptee.
Hodgson, Lieutenant Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.
Baldwin, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Gogo.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—12TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1	0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1	0s. 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1	10s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d. do.
	Seed	£1	0s. 0d.	Nominal.
Overland	Cotton	£4	10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Sailing vessel, Cotton			Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs.	8 to 10	per bale.
	Opium	Rs.	13 to 21	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs.	3 to 4	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram			Nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Oct. 12	Wilberforce	Budelmann	Batavia via Cochin.
	Damio	Casey	Batavia.
	Sagof	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Omar Pasha	Gullock	Calcutta via Andaman Islands.
	Avon	Owens	Rangoon.
	Kurrachee(s).	Laug	Kurrachee.
	H.M.'s Malabar(s)	Rich	England.

The ship *Atiet Rahaman*, Nacoda, to Bushire, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer *Salsette*, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 6 Aurora

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4 Koima (s) J. Oliver Calcutta.
Lena Thos. Page Cardiff.
6 Victoria Bridge M. Lawry Covelong.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4 Colombo Cocanada.
Cheviot Coconada.
Chamara Coconada.
Anna Pondicherry.
6 Star of India London.

NOW READY, PART III. OF

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867:—
Changes in Law.
Organization of Municipal Establishment.
Public Health.
Sanitary Progress.
Markets.
Bandora Slaughter Houses.
Burial Grounds.
Drainage.
Vehar Water Works.
Lighting the Streets.
Overbridges and Miscellaneous Improvements in Roads.
Progress of the Land Survey.
Workshops.
Income and Expenditure.
Concluding Remarks.
Correspondence regarding the Interception of Drains in Back Bay by the Government Reclamation.
Statement of Licenses issued during 1867.
Statement showing outstanding Balances, &c., on account of Rates and Taxes.
Statements showing receipts and payments of several Municipal Funds.
DR. HEWLETT'S HEALTH REPORT FOR 1867.
Road Scraping, &c.
The Foreman Carpenter.
Offensive and Dangerous Trades.
The Burial Grounds.
Market and Slaughter House Establishment.
Nightsoil and Halacore Establishments.
European Inspectors.
Registration of Births and Deaths.
Sanitary Retrospect.
The Sanitary Improvements.
Mortuary Tables.
MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
Superintendence of New Dwelling Houses.
New Revenue Survey.
Necessity for a Boundary Commission.
Municipal Act insufficient for control of new buildings.
Roads.
Destructive Effects of various kinds of Traffic on Roads
New Main thoroughfares.
Constructions of Overbridges.
Lighting of Streets.
Slaughter Houses at Bandora.
Catchra Siding at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Depot at Boree Bunder.
New Nightsoil Cart Depot.
Markets.
Present Esplanade Markets.
Null Bazaar Markets.
Bombay Waterworks.
State of Embankment No. 3.
Extension of Waterworks.
Drainage of Bombay.
Pumping Station at Lovegrove.
Pumping Engines, &c., at do.
Municipal Workshops.
Sonapoor Outlet Sewer.
Panwell Brickworks.
Fort Sewers.
Main Drainage Question.
Wet Dock Question.
Prong Lighthouse.
Back Bay Reclamation.
Office Work.
ADDITION TO THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
Application by the Clerk of the Peace for leave.
Selling Sheep at Byculla.
Petition for a refund of Halalcore Cess.
Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867.
Fort Drainage.
Watering of the Roads.
Fort Drainage (*continued*).
Engine Whistles, Railway Crossings, &c.
Nowrojee Hill Road.
Belasis Road.
Scraping of the Roads.
Commissioner's Report.
Vote of thanks to the Commissioner and his Colleagues.
Proposal to associate Mr. Crawford's name with the New Markets.
Proposal for a New Vegetable Market at Moombadavee.
Proposal to provide a Cash Balance.
The Drainage Debt.
Removal of Sheds and Huts at Byculla.
Report on Draft Building Act.
Increase of Mr. Thwaites' Salary.
Report on the Bombay Gaols.
The Roads at Parell Works of B B. & C. I. Railway.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Grant to the Proposed Native General Hospital.
Pension to a Native Clerk.
Statemen. of Collections.
MR. RAWLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.—Price Rs. 12 per annum.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 17th Oct., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday	October 17	Saturday	Nov. 21
"	" 24	"	" 28
"	" 31	"	Dec. 5
"	" 7	"	" 12
"	" 14	"	" 19
		"	" 26

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 16th Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

October	16	November	27
"	30	December	11
November	13	"	25

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for same Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf. There are Post Offices at Guadur, Muscat, Lingo, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Bussorah, and Bagdad, to and from which letters, papers, and packets can be forwarded at the Indian inland rates.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be there conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

November	14	December	12

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "ORISSA," (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. D. ANDERSON will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 16th October, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 14th instant.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th October 1868.

NOTICE.—Just landed, ex "MONARCHY," a fresh batch of BASS' BEER, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, in Cases of 3 dozen quarts and 4 dozen pint, at Rs. 6 quarts and Rs. 4 pints.
HOWARD BROTHERS.
12th October 1868.

[redacted] any cessation in [redacted] very local duty [redacted]. The demand [redacted] military, could [redacted] those lot these [redacted] with unwonted [redacted] ilties to meet [redacted] hour. Now, [redacted] e recognition [redacted] of these hard and continuous services is due. The heads of great departments are certain not to be overlooked, but those who execute and minutely carry out general orders, do not always obtain the meed of arduous labour. In the Bombay departments the names of the officers who pulled the labouring oar are well known—Keays, Holland, Sexton, Phelps, Walcott, Morland—our readers, as well as the authorities, know how heartily, steadily, and successfully these public servants performed their duty. We trust, therefore, that whatever the honours may be which Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has to bestow, whether they be "glittering baubles" or rank, a fair proportion will not be withheld from the officers who wrought so well in the Dockyard, and the departments of Bombay.

[redacted] duced
Lines, will be adopted by this Company.
JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the Estate of JUMNADASS KHOOSALDASS.

THE Trustees are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of the remaining Assets of this Estate. Tenders may be sent up to the 20th October. Particulars may be learned and List of Debtors seen on application to MR. NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, at his Office, No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).
Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be former favoured with to merit a further continuance of the same.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 4, East Street, Poona, 13th October 1868.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE.

Renowned for its immediate effects and speedy cure of CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, AGUE, CRAMP, &c.
AS ALSO IN
COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Composition known and APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.
WHOLESALE AGENTS—
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Sixth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be held at the Office of the Secretary and Treasurer No. 24, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to 30th June 1868.
2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are re-eligible.
3rd.—To elect a Director in place of Mr. Jehanghie Hormusjee, who has resigned.
4th.—To appoint Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
By order of the Directors,
JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to the day of the Meeting.
Bombay, No. 24 Rampart Row, 9th October 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
In the matter of Act 23 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATAO PURSHOTUM, and JEWRAZ, RAMDASS, who lately traded under the names and Firms of JETHA JAIRAZ, PUSSOO JAIRAZ, KHATAO PURSHOTUM and JEWRAZ RAMDASS. Insolvent Traders.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to this Honourable Court by KHATAO PURSHOTUM and PUSSOO JAIRAZ, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders, formerly trading with Jewraz Ramdass, since deceased, as Jetha Jairaz, Pussoo Jairaz, Khatao Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass, for an order of Discharge under Section 23 of the said Act, and that such Petition is fixed for hearing before Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, at his Chambers in the High Court, on FRIDAY, the Thirtieth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, at three o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 12th day of October 1868.
HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE,
Attorneys to Petitioners.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matters of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and of the Estate of FRAMJEE BOMANJEE CAMA, RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE, BANNAJEE HORMUSJEE, and NOWROJEE COWASJEE, who traded in Bombay under the name of F. B. CAMA & Co.
NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order of the HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, dated the 12th day of October 1868, it was ordered that Framjee Bomanjee Cama, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Muncherjee Eduljee, and Nowrojee Cowasjee (being four of the Members of the late Firm of F. B. Cama & Co.) be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections XXIII and XXIV of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless any good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, on FRIDAY the 30th day of October instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Chambers of the said Judge.—Dated this 12th day of October 1868.
KEIR, PRESCOT, AND WINTER,
Attorneys for F. B. Cama and others.

CHEESE.
BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Finest DOUBLE GLOSTER, mild and delicate, from 26 to 30 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. ON CUT	1 2	1 4
BERKELEY, CHEDDAR, AND NORTH WILTS from 7 to 10 lbs. each, per lb.	1 1	1 3
STILTON, from 12 to 16 lbs. each, per lb.	1 4	1 8
GRUYERE or PARMESAN, in slices of 4 to 7 lbs., per lb.	1 12	2 0
PINE, from 5 to 6 lbs. each, per lb.	1 2	1 4

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DATURA TATULA.
A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages the fumes of this plant give instant relief.
"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—*Paper by Dr. M'VEAGH, Dublin Journal Medical Science.*
"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. BARKER *on Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs.*
"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*Letter from General Alexander.*
Cash Rs. 2 8. Credit Rs. 3 0.
SOLE AGENTS—
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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1868.

THE quota of honours allotted to the Abyssinian heroes is not yet exhausted, and although we should be sorry to raise hopes which may prove to be delusive, yet many officers will be glad to learn that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has, or will soon have, at his disposal, a few glittering baubles so justly coveted by the Services. In his Durbar speech the Governor made a handsome allusion to the labours of those who stayed at home, and who bore the burden and the heat of the day in the great work of preparation and continuous supply. The compliment was well-earned. Whatever may be said about the "under fire" theory, it will never bear a close examination. The notion that combatant officers, and officers actually within reach of hostile lead and steal, are alone entitled to honorary distinctions is a relic of that period in the history of warfare when Transport and Commissariat services were neither valued nor understood. We are now more alive to the effect which an able military administration, though it be not present even on the theatre of war, produces on the issues of a campaign; and every enlightened soldier and statesman admits that the men who provide carriage and food of all kinds—*munitions de guerre et de bouche*—are just as essential to success as the combatant organization. In all English wars the naval service must play a great part, and the importance of its rôle is enhanced when, as so often happens, an expedition, sent across the seas, has to be fed and sustained mainly by lines of communication traversing salt water. In Abyssinia, as well as in the Crimea, an immense deal of work had to be done at home—home in one case was Bombay, in the other London. The Abyssinian campaign was, what the Crimean was not, a triumph of administrative ability, and in producing that triumph Bombay had a large share. Yet so far, we believe, not one man on our home staff has got any distinction. Now it would fatigue our readers were we to set forth in detail even an outline of the work which fell upon the Transport Department, the Commissariat, and the office of the Quarter-master-General. To speak again of the tonnage chartered, both steam and sailing, large and small; of the ships refitted and despatched with fresh freight, unfitted and afterwards discharged; of the troops, followers, animals, including forty-five elephants; of the stores, the coal, the water tanks, 5,000 of these alone capable of holding three and a half millions of gallons—to describe once more the return of the expedition and all that it involved, this would be quite superfluous, because it is known to the whole community. The work was done cleanly and well with few, if any, casualties, and done by a small establishment. It went on throughout the monsoon and during the worst seasons of the year, went forward from dawn to dark, "unhasting, unresting," went forward during the night, and was done with the greatest

We have had our attention called to a grievance deeply felt by many British officers in India, and in the interests of the efficiency of the army, as well as of fair dealing with the officers, we readily give space to the complaint. The special form of the injury in this case is the abstraction of so many officers from regimental duty in order that they may be employed on the Staff. The case has not been overlooked in the Queen's Regulations, for para. 215, it will be found, runs as follows:—

"No Regiment of Cavalry is to be required to furnish more than one Captain and one Subaltern, nor a battalion of Infantry more than two Captains and two Subalterns for Staff appointments."

Are the Queen's Regulations applicable to India? if so, why are they not more strictly adhered to? We have a case now before us, and not an isolated one, where six company officers, *i. e.*, Captains and Subalterns, are absent from their regiment, holding these Staff appointments. Now observe where the shoe pinches. Any one who choses to look therein will be gratified by finding the following, in the G. O. B. F. for 1861—merciful even in its severity, but very ludicrous, the order runs thus—

"Officers who have been three (3) years in India may be recommended for fifteen months' leave to Europe, provided two effective officers per troop or company remain for regimental duty."

It is merciful in that it shows a good intent: it is ludicrous, inasmuch as it cannot be carried out. For example: A regiment's full complement of company officers is thirty, take away six or seven for Staff employments, (this number is by no means over-estimated) how many are left in India available for regimental duty? Nineteen? Nothing of the kind; there are four at home sick, two on their way to the depot, and only thirteen company officers left in India to do duty with the regiment. Many of these, regularly worn out with the constant wear and tear of regimental duty, are on the sick list, or put somewhere for a little change. What chance have those who are whole, and not in immediate need of a little relaxation? None. They must abide their time, and wait for the disease which is pretty sure to fasten on them, sooner or latter, before they can look forward to relief.

Who is responsible, who is accountable for this state of things? Surely not commanding officers, for they must be ever on the look-out to guard against the evil, if their regiments are to be efficient. Are officers, then, taken away from their regiments without their commanding officers being first consulted? If so, it must in the first instance tend much to weaken their power, and in the second it must be highly detrimental to the good of the service, as well as throwing so much extra work upon those who are doing duty.

We feel assured that this state of things is not attributable to Sir William Mansfield, who, himself an old commanding officer, must be well aware of the necessity of having regiments sufficiently officered and alive to the expediency of reviving the power (alas! now gone,) once lodged in commanding officers to recommend for leave those who have perseveringly gone through the allotted three years. That officers have been taken away from their regiments, without even a reference to commanding officers, is an indisputable fact, and it is one as injurious to discipline, as the undue abstraction of officers from regimental duty.

ELSEWHERE we print a letter containing an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Knight at Manchester, and supposed to expound the views which at one period found favour with the *Times of India*. We print it, not because we agree with the taunt it implies, but because it affords us an opportunity of stating expressly that we do not consider our contemporary open to the charge of inconsistency. We concur with him in opinion that the two questions are distinct; that a publicist may fairly advocate the abolition of tariffs, the throwing down of barriers, and the making of every port in India free; and that, failing to accomplish this sweeping change, he may, without any inconsistency, lay down and urge the principle that every municipal government has a right to levy imperial duties, not for imperial, but for local purposes. In one case he may say, "I propose a new, beneficial, and magnificent system, carrying freedom of trade to the utmost limits practicable." In the other he may say, "As you decline to adopt my scheme of unrestricted trade, I propose that you should develop your own, and instead of destroying, that you should multiply the shackles of trade, and allow every authority, local or imperial, native or European, to get a maximum of tolls from human produce on its way from the producer to the consumer." We need not point out that we do not agree with either policy. It has been often said that extremes meet, and the case supposed furnishes a new illustration. But we do think that the two positions are distinct from each other, and that any man, if he thinks it discreet, may advocate the maximum of freedom, and failing to secure it, the maximum of restriction, without laying himself open to the taunt of being inconsistent. In both instances, if we may say so without offence, he has missed the golden mean, and if we cannot allege inconsistency—always a poor argument—we can allege the want of a sound judgment, and—most remarkable when it is combined with striking ability—a certain incapacity to understand, weigh, and harmonize facts, as well as to foresee consequences. Mr. Knight in Manchester and the *Times of India* to-day are not in antagonism. The able speaker and the fervid journalist only represent two mental States unhappily not without precedent. The Chartist, who could not carry his Charter, voted for a Tory Lord; the Democrat, unable to prevail, sustained an Autocrat; the extreme free-trader, whose views were not accepted, proposed the minute taxation of commerce. They are, one and all—at least those whom we have known—perfectly sincere at the time and perfectly consistent; but they were and are sadly deficient in judgment, and very imperfect agents for the safe conduct of public affairs.

Whether it be a good or a bad policy to levy import and export duties no one questions the right of the Supreme Government to make the levy. The money raised goes into a common treasury, and is expended all over the empire. But when export and import duties are levied by a municipality, the money raised does not go into a common chest, and is not spent upon the State; it passes into a local exchequer, and is spent for local purposes. In the latter case the imposts are not export and import, they are transit duties, tolls exacted for liberty to pass goods through a particular place, and levied not by the power which alone has the right to permit and to prohibit ingress and egress, but by a subordinate locality which has no original jurisdiction whatever. No plea of "services" to this or that body, no talk of "conservancy," can warrant the usurpation of imperial attributes. The power of local taxation may be delegated to a local body, but the power of general taxation rests with the general government. No supreme governing authority, having any claim to be called just and enlightened, would ever allow an indefinite mass of its subjects to be mulcted by the levy of transit duties for the benefit of a definite section, but still less would the State permit this oppressive encroachment when the sole reason for the proposed transit duties rested on the fact that the would-be usurpers of imperial power happened to be seated at a port most convenient for the ingress and egress of imperial trade. While, therefore, there is no inconsistency between Mr. Knight at Manchester, and the *Times of India* to-day, the views of both are equally remote from the wise conduct of affairs

FROM the same paper we learn that on the 8th instant, the dead body of Gunner Halkyard, of the Royal Artillery, was found lying in a piece of shallow water near Kirkee with a deep gash on the head. An inquest was held, and the verdict returned was, that the deceased was "Accidentally drowned when in a state of intoxication." The unfortunate man, who was attached to the General Depot at Poona, appears to have left his quarters in Poona, on the morning of the day in question, and visited some of his friends at Gunnesh-khind. From thence he proceeded to Kirkee, and, as is supposed, feeling thirsty, he attempted to reach the water in a quarry hole, but fell and cut his head very severely against a sharp block of stone. The medical opinion given at the inquest was, that the deceased would not have been drowned in such shallow water had he not been much weakened by previous loss of blood, the trace of which was visible for several yards down to the spot on which he was found lying dead.

IT is rumoured that the 3rd P. L. I., which has been in Madras since April 1866, is likely to be ordered to Saugor.—*Madras Athenæum, Oct. 7*

THE "Englishman" says it is almost settled that the 14th Regt. N. I. will move to Barrackpore, and that the 11th Regt N. I., from Dinapore in course of relief, will take its place in Fort William. The 14th N. I., being a Sikh Regiment, has suffered considerably from the climate of Bengal, and, says our contemporary, should be sent up country at once. The 9th Regiment Native Infantry, it is presumed, will be sent from Barrackpore to Dum-Dum.

MR. L. RICKETTS, first Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bangalore, in which position he has, for years past, given general satisfaction, has been nominated to act as Deputy Superintendent in the Mysore District, in succession to Capt. T. M. McHutchin, who is going home on sick leave for two years, Captain C. A. Benson is mentioned as likely to be appointed to act for Mr. Ricketts in the Small Cause Court.—*Madras Athenæum, Oct. 7.*

FROM the "Pioneer" we learn that the prospectus has been issued by Luchmee Narain, a banker of Bareilly, of a proposed line of railway from Pheeleebheet to Jeypore. The distance between the termini is set down at 230 miles, and the cost of construction is calculated to amount to Rs. 23,000,000, at the rate of one lakh, or £10,000 per mile. The Lalla proposes that the line should pass through Soron in the Etah district, and Mathra on the Jumna, both of which are visited by thousands of pilgrims annually; cross the East Indian line at Hattrass; and so on to Jeypore, to form a junction with the line from Bombay to Delhi. The Lalla further proposes that most of the capital required should be raised in India, and from the inhabitants of the districts through which the line would pass. With a view to facilitate the collection of the necessary amount, he would have the par value of the shares fixed as low as Rs. 100 each, the amount to be called up by instalments as may be required.

THE POONA MEETING OF 1868.

THE star of the racing world in this Presidency appears to be in the ascendant, for the Poona Meeting of 1868 passed off most excellently and satisfactorily, with every prospect of even a better Meeting in 1869. As the racing was good, and the time in which the principal races were run superior to the general average of time on the Poona Course, we can look upon the Meeting with considerable satisfaction, and from the Past endeavour to gain some experience for the Future. Among the maiden Arabs three particularly distinguished themselves during the Meeting,—"Sekundur," "Greybeard," and "Aga Jan." The way in which they ran together leads us to hope that we shall have great sport when they meet again in Bombay.

"Sekundur" scored two wins. In the "Derby," carrying 8st. 11lb., he beat "Sungur" (8st. 8lb.) by a head, and "Greybeard" (9st. 2lb.) by several lengths, the rest nowhere. In the "Arabian Cup" he, carrying 8st. 10lbs., beat "Greybeard" (8st. 5lb.) by two lengths, and "Somerset" (8st. 12lb.) by several lengths, in 3m. 55s.—a very good performance.

"Greybeard" won three times. In the match with "Aga Jan" (8st. 5lbs. each) he won by many lengths. In the "Free Handicap," carrying 9st., he beat "Hungarian" (10st.) and "Mint Master" (7st. 7lbs.); and in the "Sassoon Cup" (Winners' Handicap), with 8st. 7lbs. up, he beat "Aga Jan" (8st. 5lbs), "Jurham" (9st. 5lbs.), "Sekundur" (8st. 13lbs.), and others, in 3m. 54s.—his best performance.

"Aga Jan" put the "Maiden Galloway," "His Highness Aga Khan's Purse," and the "Galloway Plate" to his credit. In the first, with 8st. 7lb. 12oz., he beat "Eclipse" (8st. 3lbs. 8oz.) and "Little Wonder" (8st.); in the second, carrying 8st. 5lbs., he beat "Greybeard" (8st. 5lbs.) "Sekundur" (8st. 12lbs.) and "Sungur" (8st. 12lbs.) two lengths between each of them in 2m. 53s.; and the third race he won in a canter.

With such in and out running, it would be difficult to say that one is decidedly better than the other. With weight for age and inches, 1½ mile, "Aga Jan" might have the best of it, while weight for age, two miles, would bring "Sekundur" and "Greybeard" uncommonly close together. Their running in Bombay ought to excite much interest, and perhaps we shall see

That reins are shaken in despair,
When "Greybeard" shows he does not care
For "Sekundur" or the Galloway;
While Hackney plies the scourge and steel,
And "Newtey's" beat, *that* he can feel,
By "Greybeard" a good length away.

Of the other Arab maidens there is not much to record. "Sungur" is a good, and a game horse, but has a leg that will require very judicious treatment, if it does not cause his early retirement into private life. "Prime Minister" is a showy and speedy animal, but is wanting in the most essential thing in a race horse. "Sir Robert" is a fine looking bay horse, but was not fit, and his powers are still unknown. Perhaps, after his godfather has been received in Bombay, with appropriate words such as

Hail Chief, oft crowned by victory's hands,
Victor o'er Abyssinia's bands,
Victor o'er her most rugged shands,
Conqueror of Magdala!
With laurels let us bind thy brow,
The Hubshees know thy power now,
And at thy feet did humbly bow,
Slayer of Theodore!

"Sir Robert" will astonish us on his next appearance in public. "Wahabee's" coat shone like satin, but he was short of work. Among the Arab Plates "Khusroo" is still A 1. French ladies say that the small-pox is their Battle of Waterloo, for after it they know who their true friends are. An accident has deprived "Khusroo" of some portion of his looks, but his goodness still remains, and though thoroughly outpaced and outgalloped when running in "Ludha Ebrahim's Purse," at 8st. 7lb. with "Bude Light" (9st. 7lbs) and "Cœur de Lion" (9st. 7lb.) he won with 8st. 5lb., "His Highness Aga Khan's Cup," very easily, beating "Sekundur" (8st. 3lb.), "Mint Master" (7st. 12lb), and "Raby," (9st.). After "Khusroo" comes "Jurham," a fine old horse with heart of steel, who won the "Welter," and ran third for the "Sassoon Cup" in excellent company. And then there comes "Raby," who, like the evening star, is beautiful to look at even when it is setting in the west. Of the Australian and Colonial horses "Cœur de Lion" still heads the list. A thorough bred horse in his stride, a ship in full sail, and something else, are always pleasing sights, and to see the lion-hearted sweeping by gives us invariably a thrill of delight. Though beaten the first day by "Bude Light" (9st. 7lb.), he, carrying (9st 12lb.) ran better with him (9st. 5lbs.) the second day; and in the "Mansfield Purse" they ran out the first mile in 1 m. 47½ s. Shortly after this "Bude Light" cast a shoe, and the race was over. "Bude Light's" action is not pleasing, but he has great power. It is said that he returns to his Fatherland, where he is wanted as a sire, and we are glad of it, for his owner's sake, for he is an unsatisfactory horse. Casting his horoscope it would be found that Mars, Lord of the 6th in the First, excites many hot infirmities. "Promised Land," (11st. 4lb.), beaten in the "Welter" by "Jurham" (10st. 7lb.), "Raby" (10st. 7lb.), and "Speculation" (10st. 11lb.), won the "Zoroastrian Purse" in good style, carrying (10st. 4lb.) and beating "Nancy" (9st. 6lb.), "Jurham" (9st. 10lb.), and "Hungarian" (9st. 13lb.). This last-named is undoubtedly a good horse, and though in very low condition, and short of work, ran very gamely. Winning one race he might, perhaps, have won another, but was ridden badly. "Princess" is a fine slashing mare, with a deal of electricity in her tail. Like the sex generally she seems to be curious in her wills and her ways, and one was reminded of those immortal words of Henri of Navarre, scratched with a diamond on a pane of glass—

Souvent femine varie
Bien fol ce qui se fie.

In her first races she would not try, and afterwards won the "Beaten Plate" in a canter. A dangerous animal for backers, and equally dangerous to lay against, one of those that leave you nothing but your eyes to cry with. The "Beaten Plate" wound up the Meeting, and it must wind up this. The thanks of the community are due to the Honorary Secretary for the able manner in which he conducted his very arduous duties, and the success of the Meeting must have been both satisfying and gratifying to him. It is to be hoped that the Turf Club will show some signs of life during the coming season in Bombay, get some new members, revise some of the rules, and do what they can to encourage the sport

"that Grafton loved,
"That Portland, Spencer, Albemarle approved,
"That Kings have fostered, and a nation's pride,
"Protest who may, will never cast aside."

THE Subathoo court-martial is now, says the "Pioneer," fast drawing to a close. Paymaster Lawes has read his defence, which, it is said, covered no less than ninety-four closely-written pages of foolscap. The reply to the defence has also been read by Colonel Fullerton, the prosecutor.

A REPORT which was current in London last summer, that Mr. FitzJames Stephen will succeed Mr. Maine as Law Member of the Supreme Council, we now find referred to in the following terms in the "Friend of India":—"We believe it has been almost decided that the successor of Mr. Maine next April will be the ablest criminal jurist in England, Mr. FitzJames Stephen. India will be fortunate if it secures as Law Member of Council a lawyer and a scholar so worthy of the distinguished men who have filled that office for the third of a century. Mr. FitzJames Stephen is the son of the well-known Sir James Stephen. He was long the ablest writer in the 'Saturday Review' and the 'Cornhill Magazine'; his treatise on Criminal Law and Procedure is of the highest authority; and his management, as the leading counsel of the Colenso and Ritualist trials in the ecclesiastical courts, stamps him as a speaker of great readiness and ability."

"Native Opinion," in alluding to the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Wilson to be Vice-Chancellor of the University, remarks that "in a public point of view the nomination is open to serious objections. A professed missionary ought never for a moment to be the head of the highest Government educational institution in the country. The position is false to both parties. And we cannot understand how the worthy Doctor himself can well discharge the duties of the chief of a system which he and his order has always, whether rightly or wrongly is not now the question, denounced as a 'godless' system of instruction." "Native Opinion" takes exception also to the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Aitken, as Educational Inspector in Berar, on the same grounds.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that our telegram of yesterday in regard to the appointment of a new Dean of St. Paul's referred to the Rev. Henry Longueville Mansel, D.D., Canon of Christ's Church, Chaplain to the late Bishop of Peterborough, and Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Oxford. He is the eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Longueville Mansel, Rector of Cosgrove, Northampton, where he was born in 1820; and consequently he is now only in his 48th year. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. in 1843, being first class in Mathematics and Classics. He was ordained deacon in 1844 and priest in 1845 by Bishop Bagot of Oxford, and was appointed Reader in Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy in Magdalen College in 1855, and Waynflete Professor in 1859. He has edited Aldridge's Logic and is the author of the article "Metaphysics" in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and other works. He is best known by his "Bampton Lectures" of 1858, entitled, "The Limits of Religious Thought Explained," which occasioned a controversy with the Rev. J. F. D. Maurice, one of the leaders of the Broad Church, or rationalistic school, whose opinions are most ably combated in the "Lectures" of Mr. Mansel, which very speedily ran through four editions. He has also edited, in conjunction with Professor Veitch of Edinburgh, the "Lectures on Logic and Metaphysics" of the late Sir Wm. Hamilton, of whose principles he is considered one of the ablest living exponents. He is considered a moderate Churchman, and a man of conciliatory disposition and of rising influence. His appointment though a good one seems to give to Oxford the prescript right to the rich Deaneries of London and Westminster. His predecessor, Dr. Milman, had been, like Dean Stanley, an Oxford Professor.

THE "Deccan Herald" announces the death on the morning of Saturday last, the 10th instant, at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, of Mr. Frederick Hatteroth, only son of Mr. G. J. Hatteroth, Professor of Music, for several years joint proprietor with that gentleman of the Imperial Press at Kurrachee, and editor of the late "Kurrachee Herald." The deceased was admitted into the Sassoon Hospital a few days before, and in a fit of delirium on Friday last jumped from the upper storey, breaking one of his arms and sust